### NO BEEF TRUST, SAYS REPORT

PACKING COMPANIES ACQUITTED

Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon that portion of the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, 1904, having to do with the prices of cattle and dressed beef, the margins between such prices, and the organization, conduct and profits of the corporations engaged in the beef packing industry. In view of the fact that the Department of Justice is now engaged upon other matters involved in the

The report shows that six packing companies-Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company-frequently designated in the trade as "the Big Six," slaughtered in the year 1903 5,521,697 head of cattle, out of a total indicated slaughter in the United States of 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

That the true average net profit for threecompanies-the Armour, the Swift and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger--for the twelve | ROOT | DECLENES | PANAMA | JOB. months ending June 30, 1903, as shown | by their actual bookkeeping records, was 99 cents per head, not including incidental profits, mentioned below. That the year of 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant prefits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. The report says, in fact, during the months when prices of beef were the highest some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaugh -

MARGIN OF PROFITSINGT EXCESSIVE.

That the changes in the margin between the prices of cattle and the prices of beef are in themselves no indication whatever of the changes in the profits of the beef business. That the margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef during the year 1903, instead of being unusually high, as popularly supposed, was for each half of that year lower than the margin for any corresponding half year since 1898, and that the increase in the margin for the second half of 1903 over the first half was no greater than the similar change

CONSUMPTION INCREASED IN 1902. The conditions in 1902 were abnormal, and The conditions in 1902 were abnormal, and cattle prices for 1903 and 1904 cannot fairly be compared with that year. The great prosperity of the country from 1899 to 1902 apparently led to a considerable increase in the per capita consumption of beef. The practical failure of the corn crop of 1901 induced many cattle feeders to send their stock to market in poor condition, thus reducing the average weight per head and the average percentage of dressed beef to live weight. As a result, while the total their stock to market in poor condition, thus reducing the average weight per head and the average percentage of dressed beef to live weight. As a result, while the total number of cattle slaughtered at five leading Western packing centres during the first half of 1902 decreased only about 1 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1901, the total live weight of the cattle slaughtered is computed to have decreased 4.3 per cent, and the computed dressed weight decreased considerably more. In this connection the report says:

report says:
"In the face of the strong demand the In the face of the strong demand the price of cattle was forced to the highest level ever known. The high prices of beef, which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time, were attributable wholly to these abnormal cattle prices. That in 1903 the price of cattle fell yery sharply, chiefly because of a large increase in the supply. The number of cattle killed in five leading Western markets during the first half of 1903 was more than 15 per cent. greater than during the first half of 1902 and on account of the increased 15 per cent. greater than during the first half of 1902, and on account of the increased size of cattle the quantity of beef produced increased 22 per cent. In the second half of 1903 the quantity of beef derived from cattle killed at the same markets was about 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding 10 per cent greater than in the correspond-ing period of 1902. Under these conditions the price of beef, instead of remaining at the high level of 1902, fell during 1903 by a larger absolute amount and by about the

PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT SMALL. That the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business, including hog and sheep products and other minor commodities, is comparatively small. In the case of Swift & Co., during the three years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the profits have in no case exceeded 2 per cent. of the total sales. In the case of the Cudaby Packing Company, in 1904 the net profit was 1.8 per cent. of the total sales; in 1902 it was 2.23 per cent.

in 1902 it was 2.23 per cent.

That the profit of private car lines in the packing industry on mileage is a very liberal one, approximate computations indicating a net return of from 14 per cent. to about 17 per cent., reckoning on the basis of dressed beef transported. However, this profit would add but little to the cost of such beef beef, or, say, twenty-five cents per head of

COMPETITION ACTIVE. The statement already made that the six large concerns mentioned slaughtered in 1903 only about 45 per cent. of the total cattle killed in that year indicates very clearly the existence of active competition by other concerns, at least in many places. This is chiefly explained by the operations of a large number of small slaughtering establishments. Taking the principal slaughtering and distributing centres, the proportion controlled by the six companies mentioned is much greater.

is much greater.
For instance, the six principal concerns For instance, the six principal concerns slaughter nearly 98 per cent. of all the cattle killed in the eight leading Western packing centres, namely Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha. East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Fort Worth, Sioux City and South St. Paul. In the same way they centrol a very large percentage of the trade in beef in many large cities, particularly in the East. In New York they furnish about 75 per cent., in Boston more than 85 per cent., in Philadelphia about 60 per cent., in Pittsburg more than 60 per cent., in Providence more than 95 per cent. in Baltimore about 50 per cent. and in a number of other important cities their proportion ranges from 50 to 90 per cent. of the total beef supplied.

ranges from 50 to 90 per cent of the total beef supplied.

In order to make certain of the accuracy of the results the bureau adopted a double method of ascertaining the profits. It first compiled, from the detailed records of the packing companies, exact figures of the quantities, costs and sales of cattle and all products derived from them and from these elements computed the profit of each of the packers separately and of all together. This computation was confined to the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies. Then the figures thus independently reached were compared directly with the bookkeeping profits shown by the financial statements of the companies.

NET PROFIT, 80 AND 82 CENTS A HEAD.

NET PROFIT, 80 AND 82 CENTS A HEAD.

Following is the result of the computation made by the agents of the bureau from the defailed statistics mentioned:

During the year from July, 1902 to June, 1903, these packers slaughtered at the selected plants 2,017.864 čattle. The average live weight of these cattle was 1,092 pounds, and the actual warrance out 5.012 pounds. live weight of these cattle was 1.032 pounds, and the actual average cost \$4.45 per hundred weight, the cost per head being \$48.58. The cost of operation and administration at the packing plants averaged \$1.20 per head, making the total cost \$50.48. The weight of the beef derived from these cattle was equal to 55.68 per cent of the live weight, or 603 pounds per head. The average net selling price of the beef was \$6.47 per hundred weight or \$39.32 per head. The net value of by-products from the cattle was \$11.96 per head, making the total proceeds \$51.28 per head. This showed an average

profit of 80 cents per head, or 13.1 cents per hundredweight of dressed beef. For the year from July, 1903, to June, PACKING COMPANIES ACQUITTED
BY GARFIELD'S FINDINGS.

Abnormal Conditions in 1902 Sent Prices
Up—Margin of Profit About 2 Per
Cent.—Big Concerns Staughter Only
45 Per Cent, of the Country's Output.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and Houseof Representatives:
I transmit herewith a report from the

COMPANIES FAIRLY CAPITALIZED. As stated, the results of the bureau's avestigation indicate that the larger packing companies especially considered are not overcapitalized. Presumptive evidence in favor of fair capitalization is found in the very concentrated holdings of the stocks of these companies, nearly all of which, with the exception of Swift & Co., are held by the process themselves and their fam. by the packers themselves and their fam-

resolution, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor cannot at this time report thereon.

"Theodore Roosevell"."

The conclusions of the report in the same approximate. The bureau arrives at an average cost for a refrigerator car of \$1,000, average cost of maintenance. The conclusions of the report in regard

average cost for a refrigerator car of \$1,000, an average yearly cost of maintenance of \$115 per car and a net profit from the mileage alone, as already stated, of from 14 per cent. The National Packing Company, mentioned as one of the "Big Six," is a merger of various packing plants, particularly the so-called Hammond and Fowler properties, and is controlled by Armour, Swift and Morris interests, who constitute its board of directors. Except for the National Packing Company, however, there appears to be ing Company, however, there appears to be practically no general interownership of stock among the six principal companies.

"Wouldn't Consider President's Offer to Be Chairman of the Commission.

WARBINGTON, March 3.-Elihu Root, who is here for the inauguration, has positively declined to accept the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission, although urged strongly to do so by President Roosevelt when he made the offer. Mr. Root would not even take the matter under considera-

In offening Mr. Root this place the Precident paid a high compliment to his former Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt has been firmly convinced that the membership of the canal commission should be reduced. and, while he has expressed a preference for a body of three men to look after the ad-ministration of work, he has also indicated that one man in addition to the chief en-gineer would be just as satisfactory, pro-vided he were a man of great executive ability—"a hundred-thousand-dollar man". This man the President helicand he had This man the President believed he had found in Mr. Root.

ROOSEVELT, JR., HURT BOXING. Young Theodore Had to Quit Because of Injury to His Nose.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Mike Donovan, formerly instructor in boxing at the New

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Senate Authorizes Tariff Inquiry. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The Senate resolution authorizing the committee on finance to investigate internal revenue, customs, currency and coinage matters during recess of the Senate was agreed to and coinage matters during the

Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- These naval orders were issued to-day:
Lieut. Commander C. C. Marsh, to the Pennsylvania, as executive officers
Lieut. C. R. Morgan, to San Francisco, as inspector at Union Iron Works.
Lieut. W. C. Asserson, granted three months sick leave.

Ensign T. A. Kittinger, to the West Virginia. Ensign J. L. Hileman, to the Pennsylvania. AID SOUGHT FOR MORE CANALS. The Legislature Asked to Provide for the

Old D. & H. and Others. ALBANY, March 3 .- When Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., put through his gigantic scheme to expend \$101,000,000 for a barge canal he determined that only the Erie, Oswego and to the consumer, the net profit from the mileage of private cars being computed at all of the smaller canals were cut off. Hownor more than four cents per 100 pounds of ever the representatives from the various Champlain canals should be enlarged, and ever, the representatives from the various counties in which these smaller canals are situated are now determined that they shall receive the benefits of whatever improvements are to be made. Senator Coggeshall has introduced a bill appropriating \$8,000,000

for the improvement, Widening and en-larging of the Oneida Canal.

To-day two more bills for canals were in-troduced. Assemblyman Cunningham (Rep., Ulster) introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000,000 with which the State Engineer is to acquire procession of the city Police. is to acquire possession of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Rondout to Carbondale, Pa. This bill, he says, is in the interest of cheaper coal.

Assemblyman Monroe (Rep., Tompkins) introduced a bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the canalization of the Seneca River to Lakes Cayuga and Soneca bades the care.

Lakes Cayuga and Seneca under the \$101,-000,000 barge canal act.

## 2,131 TELEPHONES

were gained during Febru-ary in Manhattan and the

157,065 TELEPHONES

were in service and under

March 1, 1905.

Efficient Service Reasonable Rates

New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St.

METCALFE AUTHOR'S READING

RELIEF TO POOL AFTER DAY OF ORDINARY CRIMINALS.

'Harmless' Extracts From "Life," Court Says, Don't Help Theatre Men-Seance on Conspiracy Charges at Jefferson Market Beguile the Weary Hours.

Only tea and the ladies were needed to make a complete success of the select author's reading which James S. Metcalfe of Life gave in the north drawing room at Jefferson Market police court yesterday. The affair began as an adjourned hearing of the conspiracy case of Metcalfe against Klaw and others, members of the Theatrical Managers' Association, who were charged with conspiring to keep Mr. Metcalfe out of their playhouses. Magistrate Pool re-ferred to Mr. Metcalfe as a "critique;" one of the lawyers declared that he was not all of Life; he was, however, about all of yesterday's entertainment.

Magistrate Pool was host. He was assisted in receiving by his stenographer. Dan Frohman was the first of his guests to be introduced. He told in as few words as possible of the meeting of the theatre managers on Jan. 12, when he was elected president.

"After the meeting," said Mr. Frohman, \*either Mr. Kraus or Mr. Hammerstein said something about keeping out Mr. Metcalfe, or a critic whom we all under-stood to be Mr. Metcalfe. We passed on the suggestion by rising. Later I instructed my doorkeeper not to admit him."
On the heels of Mr. Frohman came the robustious Alf Hayman. He introduced himself thus:

"I am a so-called theatrical manager. I am so called, although I have various

other duties." In answer to questions Mr. Hayman said he had kept Mr. Metcalfe out of his theatre. He corrected one answer with the aid of his lawyer, because, as the lawyer explained, Mr. Hayman was not quite sure whether the word "subsequent" meant before" or "after."

Wilbur M. Bates, representative of Klaw & Erlanger, said Mr. Klaw had told him to keep out Mr. Metcalfe without hurting his feelings if possible.

The shadows were falling on the bald heads of the guests. An ununiformed attendant lighted three gas jets as Mr. Metcalfe took his seat before the host of the occasion and in a few introductory remarks con-fessed that he had been a dramatic editor and critic since 1886. He said the bulk of bis income was derived from his work on "Do you know Klaw and Erlanger?" he

was asked.
"I do by sight, but I have had no close personal relations with them," was the

Mr. Metcalfe defined the business of a dramatic critic for the lawyers. He said:
"It is to inform the public about plays."
He declared that he had done this to the

He declared that he had done this to the best of his ability.

"Do you think it proper to criticise a meritorious play unfavorably if produced by a man against whom the critic entertains personal objections?" asked Lawyer Aarons for the defence.

Mr. Krotel carped at such questions as "too Johnsonian."

"Have you as a critic been able to keep out of sight your prejudices against any

mayer you as a cittle been able to keep out of sight your prejudices against any manager?" was the next question.

"I think I have," said Mr. Metcalfe.
He also affirmed that the religious faith of a manager had nothing to do with the merits of the plays he produced.

Magistrate Pool said the articles in questions are a irrelevant in a criminal question.

Magistrate Pool said the articles in question were irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, but since the District Attorney hadn't objected when the matter was first mentioned, they must be admitted now. When Mr. Krotel betrayed a little surprise the Magistrate forgot his drawing room manner and yelled at the top of his voice; "It shall go in!"

Then he said: "We will adjourn this case till the counsel are in better condition."

Inen he said: We will adjourn this case till the counsel are in better condition."

After that Mr. Metcalfe went on. Then the author's reading began. A lawyer handed a copy of Life to the critic and after a little polite hesitation and the remark, "The light is rather bad, your Honor," settled down to the serious exposition

of Metcalfe on Shakespeare.
"If the other articles contain no more than this, there is nothing to help the defendants, said the Magistrate.

As his guests filed out, Magistrate Pool bade them farewell and waved aside their apologies. They had stayed nearly three

"You did not weary me," he said. "I was weary before I began. It has ten a delightful relief and change after the tedious labors of my day in court with ordinary

MOSS TALKS TO THE NINE, Suggests Special Board of Appeals for Cops and a Chief of Police.

Frank Moss, who appeared before the Committee of Nine yesterday, made several suggestions. He said he believed that when a policeman is removed by the Comwhen a policeman is removed by the Commissioner he ought not to have the right of appeal to the courts, but should go to a board of appeals to be appointed by the Mayor. This board, Mr. Moss said, should be a court of appeal for all the city departments. A board of this kind, he thought, would understand the trials and tribulations of a policeman or fireman far better than the regular civil courts.

At present the Commissioner has too At present the Commissioner has too much responsibility, Mr. Moss believed, and a Chief of Police ought to be appointed to look out for the administrative end of the department. He would, however, give the Commissioner an enlarged power of subpress. In keeping the records of of subpoena. In keeping the records of policemen, he believed, a system of merits ought to be established to offset the record of charges against them.

Mr. Moss doesn't like the idea of a State

Mr. Moss doesn't like the idea of a State constabulary, but wants to see a form of State oversight. A State police department to observe and inspect the local police forces and report to the Governor is what he wants. The present State department of health is his model.

If Mr. Moss were Commissioner and had the power of arcointing a Chief of Police.

If Mr. Moss were Commissioner and had the power of appointing a Chief of Police, he would select, he said, Inspector William H. McLaughlin. In selecting the Chief and other of cers he would like to have the Commissioner hold drills on a large scale for riots and other emergencies and observe how the candidates for positions handled, their men.

observe how the candidates for positions handled their men.

The Nine will meet on Monday for discussion and will probably hear no further testimony. An exception may be made in the case of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University, who has been asked to tell what he knows about foreign police forces. Other persons wishing to contribute their knowledge to the committee will have to do so in writing.

GRAIN RATE WAR ENDED. Old Tariffs to Be Restored-Eastern Lines Win a Point.

CHICAGO, March 3.-The grain rate war was ended to-day by the presidents of the Western and Gulf roads. On April 1 rates will be advanced to the basis in effect prior to Dec. 29, when the cutting of rates on corn from Omaha to the Gulf ports was

The lines to the Atlantic seaboard win a The lines to the Atlantic seaboard win a slight victory, as after April 1 the freight rates to the Atlantic seaboad will include the cost of elevator and terminal charges, except the charge for lighterage at New

Biggest Cargo of Bapanas.

The British steamship Matina, consigned The Britten steamship Matina, consigned to the United Fruit Company, arrived yesterday from Port Limon with 45,000 bunches of bananas, said to be the largest cargo of its kind ever brought to this port. She was bound originally to Manchester, England, but the fruit being overripe she put in here to market it before losing more by decay.



It's Square! Distillery [Square] Bottling

Mount Vernon Rye THEODORE ROOSEVELT takes the oath of orfice to-day in the open air in the presence of 250,000 people from all parts of the world. Inauguration

Roosevelt

\$6,000,000

E STIMATED COST OF THE INAUG-uration is \$6,000,000. Mount Terrion Pure-Rye Whiskey is the highest priced whiskey in bottles and is mainly used by people who want the best and are able and willing to pay the price.

A GE 47-born N. Y. City-Harvard graduate 1880; N. Y. Assemblyman; delegate to Rep. Nath'l Convention; Ranchman in Dakota; candidate for Mayor of N. Y. City; Member of Civil Service Commission; Pres. Police Board N. Y. City; Asst. Sec. Navy; Col. of Cavalry Spanish War; Gov. N. Y.; Vice-President Hecame President Sept. 14, 1201, at the death of Pres. McKinley; Elected President Nov. 8, 1904.

TNAUGURATION DAY is an occasion for celebrating. You cannot afford to mar this occasion by indulging in aught but the best— Rount Vernon Get the Square bottle.

> Wherever good liquors are sold. THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

MAGISTRATE SCORES POLICE. onses for Selling Grape Julee Stir Up Crane-Men Freed.

Nine summonses on charges that grapefuice containing a large per centage of alcohol had been sold came before Magistrate Crane in Essex Market court yesterday. In lischarging the men, the court said:

"I've seen two reform administrations, but this one beats them all. It will get so, after a while, that a man will have to have a license to sell water or bread. Only the

a license to sell water or bread. Only the other day a woman was arrested and dragged into court for selling a pickle on Sunday. It is absurd.

"You tell your captain," he said to the policeman, "that there's no use in making these charges. These men have a perfect right to sell grape juice, and if they are arrested and brought here, we cannot hold them." The cases were all from Capt. Murtha's

TELEPHONE CO. TO HELP M'ADOO. Writes That It Decsn't Connive at Wire-

tapping for Pooirooms.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, appointed Harvey O. Dobson, Algernon G. Nova and Isaac C. Wilson yesterday a commission to acquire title to property on the south side of Putnam avenue and the north side of Jefferson avenue, west of Lewis avenue for armory purposes. The commission was appointed upon the application of the Armory Board, which desires to secure the property as an addition to the present armory of the Thirteenth Regi-ment, Heavy Artillery.

# Of Disfiguring Humors

Use CUTICURA

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTI-CURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticurs Rosp, 25c., Olutani, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (1s form of Chocoiste Costadilla, 25c., per vial of 60). Depots: London, 37 Charter-loss 8<sub>10-1</sub> Paris, 5 Rue de la Faix | Boston, 157 Columbus vs. Foties Drug & Chem. Corp., 160 Fraps.

# WHY LINDSLEY WON'T RESIGN.

SAYS M'ADOO SAYS THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO HIS WORK.

McAdoo Has Nothing to Say Until Monday, but Smiles Sadly and Cracks a Joke at Thought of Early Parting-Third

Deputy's Statement, by Permission Commissioner McAdoo was not prepared resterday to talk much about his removal of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies from the jurisdiction of Third Deputy Commissioner Lindsley. Mr. Lindsley was asked if he had anything more to say about his rumored resignation. He saw Commissioner McAdoo and got ready permission to talk. After smoking a cigarette in deep silence he dictated the following:

"Mr. McAdoo, some time in the first part of February, took over the supplies and repairs, to include in what is known as the 'advertised contracts' under the Charter The New York Telephone Company as much as possible of the supply and conwrote to Commissioner McAdoo yesterday | tract work of the department which had in answer to his questions about the tapping | for a number of years been done by what of their wires for poolroom purposes with the connivance of the lessees of the lines. The company says that the tapping has been going on without its connivance or knowledge, and it will be glad to give the Commissioner or District Attorney all the information it has and to ald in any way in prosecuting. formation it has and to aid in any way in prosecuting.

The Commissioner wants the company to have its inspectors consult with his men and give them information concerning things that come under their notice. The company says it considers it the duty of all citizens to report violations of the law and the inspectors are not exempted from this duty.

The bureau of repairs and supplies,

to which my order of appointment em-To Acquire Land for Addition to Armory. powered me to sign the requisitions which authorized the purchase or expenditure, was one of six bureaus or divisions of the Police Department, including the pension bureau, complaint clerk, police trials, telegraph bureau, inspection of boilers and licenses, known as the sanitary squad, property clerk's office and other matters, including the granting of permits for the inspection of police records and the authorization of the carrying of concealed weapons by persons which records and the police records and the authorization of the carrying of concealed weapons by persons which records and the second by persons, which were put under my charge upon my appointment. The work of the deputies under the Charter has to be

prescribed by the Commissioner.

"Mr. McAdoo has made the statement, which has not been reported in all the papers which commented upon this matter, that there was no question as to my work in this bureau or as to my integrity, and as long as he is satisfied with my work as his as-

as he is satisfied with my work as his assistant I shall continue in my present position. I have no reason to believe that he is not satisfied with my work."

"Have you anything further to say in relation to Mr. Lindsley or to the bureau of repairs and supplies?" a reporter asked Mr. McAdoo yesterday.

"No, nothing further to-day," replied the Commissioner.

the Commissioner.

"Would it be impertinent." to ask if you are satisfied with Mr. Lindsley's work?"

Mr. McAdoo smiled.

"If I say nothing you will say I am dissatisfied," replied McAdoo, "or if you don't say it somebody else will. But I haven't anything to say at present. I haven't completed my labor on other matters and I won't say anything now."

"I don't want any impression to go out, said McAdoo later, "that Mr. Lindsley's integrity is questioned by me or that there is anything affecting his character for honesty."

"Do you expect to have him with you very long?" asked the reporter.

The Commissioner smiled sadly, then cracked a joke. And the reporters went

POLICE EXPERIMENTS. Two Roundsman Systems to Be Tried

-Captains and Sleuths Move. Commissioner McAdoo is trying, in the Tenderloin precinct, one of his variations of the roundsman system, to see how it works. He is having the roundsmen kept on duty by eight hour shifts in two groups in two sections of the precinct. After four hours the groups exchange places. It is hoped that this will tend to keep the patrolmen more active and circumspect, because they will not know how soon they are to be met by another roundsman after the first sees them, and they are certain to be seen at least twice during their tour. The scheme by which roundsmen are

put into plain clothes and attached to an inspector's office instead of to a precinct. and sent out to precincts in rotation, will be tested next week in Inspector Schmitt-berger's territory. This, while Titus is berger's territory. This, while Titus is under suspension, embraces all Manhattan below Fourteenth street.

Capt. Dennis Sweeney of Leonard street and Capt. James F. Nally of West 100th street exchange precincts at noon to-day on Commissioner McAdoo's order. The Commissioner says there is no reflection intended on either captain. Nally's precinct was recently said to contain a number of gambling houses

Detective Sergeant Nicholas Illich of the Fast 104th street precinct and Detective Sergeant Charies Connolly of Kingsbridge, trausferred out of the Central Office a while ago, were called back by O'Brien yesterday. At the same time Detective Sergeant Andrew J. McCarthy was eent from the Central Office to Kingsbridge.

Ten ærgeants and detective sergeants went over the hurdles for the police surgeons yesterday.

# B. Altman & Co.

Until further notice, store will remain open until Six o'clock P. M.

GLOVES FOR SPRING WEAR.

A RECENT IMPORTATION OF THE "MARVEX" KID GLOVE, SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY B. ALTMAN & CO., REPRESENTS THE MOST ADVANCED PARIS

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLOVES ARE SHOWN IN ALL THE ACCEPTED SHADES FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES IN AN INTERESTING VARIETY OF STYLES FOR OUT. DOOR AND PARTY USAGE.

AN ADDITIONAL FEATURE OF THE PRESENT STOCK IS THE SELECTION OF CHAMOIS AND FABRIC GLOVES, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

ATTENTION IS ESPECIALLY DIRECTED TO A NEW DESIGN NOW OFFERED IN GLOVES FOR WALK-ING AND DRIVING WITH PURSE POCKET AT-TACHED AT THE WRIST.

MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS MADE TO ORDER.

B. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO MAKE TO ORDER MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS, AND HAVE PROVIDED FOR SELECTION A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE PATTERNS IN SCOTCH MADRAS, CHEVIOT, FRENCH. PERCALE, BATISTE RAYE, SILK MIXTURES AND NON-SHRINKABLE FLANNEL.

### CITY COURT GRAFT CHARGES.

DEPUTY CLERKS ACCUSED OF POCKETING JURORS FEES.

Thousands of Dollars Gone in This Way, According to County Court House Rumors—Judges to Investigate on

Monday-A Clerk Aiready Dismissed. The Judges of the City Court will meet with Chief Clerk Thomas Smith next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to begin an investigation of alleged grafting by deputy clerks in Mr. Smith's office. Following close on the suspension of Deputy Clerk

two deputy clerks had handed in their resignations rather than submit to investigation. Chief Clerk Smith, who is also secretary of Tammany Hall, denied

this statement absolutely. "Save Courtney, whom I removed on charges made by Judge Seabury, nobody has resigned or has been removed," he said. "I have not heard that any of my deputies intend to resign. Moreover, I have

not asked for anybody's resignation nor do I intend to, so far as I know now. Mr. Smith laughed at the idea that jurors have been robbed or buncoed out of any large sum. Judge Seabury said that before the Judges' meeting on Monday he was not

at liberty to discuss the graft charges. The charges against John Courtney, who is said to have grown wealthy out of a salary of \$1,500 a year, were made by a juryman to Judge Seabury about two weeks ago. The Judge investigated and suspended Courtney on the charge that he appropriated to his own use on Feb. 23 jury fees in the case of Carlton B. Pierce against the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, also jury fees in the case of the State Bank against Eisenberg et al., and that he failed to pay one John F. Martin anything on Feb. 23. Under the law, Judge Seabury stated, Courtney should have paid eleven jurors \$2 each, but paid some of them \$1 instead and Martin got nothing. Courtney's plea was that he had not the

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF-A CENTURY BROKAW Clothes well. When you consider the class of thoroughly tested materials they're made of, the class of workmanship that makes them, and the fifty years of successful experience behind

they didn't wear well. Almost light weight overcoat time now.

them, it would be unusual if

Subway Station just at our door. ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

said yesterday, for deputies to misappropriate money paid to jurors by the city for service. The City Chamberlain sends checks directly to the jurymen, \$2 a day to each man at the end of the term. The only way in which deputies could have transgressed would be in intercepting money paid by litigants, giving a juryman

money paid by litigants, giving a juryman \$1, say, when he was entitled to \$2.

A story to the effect that Judge Seabury was willing to clean up the chief clerk's office by letting the present force resign and that the Judge did not intend to press the matter if resignations were received, was flatly denied by Mr. Smith.

"Boshl" said he, "if anybody is guilty of stealing a dollar he will not be permitted to resign. He will be kicked out. Somebody is making a mountain out of a molehill in this matter."

Judge Seabury said that after the Judges'

or oper change.

It would be impossible, Chief Clerk Smith

Judge Seabury said that after the Judges' meeting on Monday afternoon a statement would be given out covering the facts.

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